25c. for the three per cent rentes, being a slight improvement on the previous day.

JAMES M'HENRY AND CO.'S CIRCUEAR.
LYERPOOL, Sept. 30, 1859.
SERIOR.—Becon sells only in retail, and very slowly
of fine quality, more inquired for. Pork without
. Cheese in good demand and nearly all cleared off.
nehanged: sales this week about 25 tons. tow has been very much excited all the week, an

ors than soliers.

ors have continued firm, and at this day's marin American wheats were fully 2d. per cental
'rench without change. Flour was 6d. to 1s.
learer. Indian corn unchanged.

ge. BARRING BROTHERS & OO.'S CIRCULAR.
LONDON, Sept. 30—5 P. M.
colonial and foreign produce markets there is a
dulness. Money is in good demand at previous
Consols leave off at 95% for money, 95% a 95%
account. Bar silver, 5s. 1%d.; Mexican dollars,
.; American engles, 78s. 2%d.; doubloons, Span.; South American, 73s, 9d.

South American, 73s, 9d. erican stocks the week has not presented any as of interest. A little Maryland sterling 5's an sold at 95, and some Pennsylvania Central bonds, first mortgage, at 93. Sellers of Massatering 5's at 193. The following quotations are—United States 5's, 96', a 98', do. 5's, 92', a 93', a 93', a 94', a 75', rens, 86 a 82', Yirginia bonds, 84 a 85', New York s bonds, 93 95, Illinois Central, 77 a 79; Free. 85; Michigan Central, 80 a 82.

aper. 700 bags at auction were only induras silver at 3s. 2d. a 3s. 10d. Teneriffe 3s. 7d. a 4s. 1d.

steady. 100 bags Grenada brought 58s. od. 1 58s. a 75s. steady. 900 casks, 260 bbls. 2,000 bags Plantation have been sold at 67s. 6d. a 68s. for low middling and 68s. a 73s. for middling to middling bold blue. ve Ceylon, about 2,460 bags have been disposed of a 59s. 6d. for good to fine ordinary. 674 bags Candysers fetched 80s. a 53s. 6d. for small and pale, a 59s. for middling to fine bold. 861 bags Manilla is 60s. a 64s. for fine to fine ordinary. Of 2,960 bags that, a bout half sold at 64s. a 65s. 5d. for fine ordinary. Two floating cargoes have changed hands, sags Rio Channel Firsts at at 50s. 6d. insured f. p. a lear port, and 2,560 bags St. Domingo, Aux Cayes, i., msured free of 10 per cent for the Mediterralso, two cargoes regular firsts Rio at 50s. for the orranean fully insured. 100 bags Grenada brought 58s. 6d.

d. corn market remains very dull. Last week's ave-price of English wheat was 41s, 10d. on 131,57s rs returned. We quote white American wheat 42s. red, 40s. a 42s. per quarter. Flour 20s. a 23s.

er bbl.

Orrow very quiet. At Liverpool the sales for the week re 50,570 bales; middling Orleans, 6½d, per lb.

DRUGE —Bark—A good portion of 4,500 ceroons Pitayo rought full prices. Castor off rather easier: of 830 cases alf were placed at 6d, a 6½d, for good seconds to fair sie. Cutch lower: 1,550 bags fair Pegus went at 28s. a 6s. 6d. Shellac firm: 55 cases (153 bags) soid; button, 20s. a 148s; block, 116s. a 160s.; fibre, 122s. a 127s. edia rubber—376 packages Para were partly placed, ood sheet and bisquit, at 2s. 4d.; negrohead, 1s. 7½d. a s. 8d. Japan wax—985 cases were takon in at 61s. a 65s. Reser neglected. Manila taken in at £24 for middling objects, and St. Petersburg clean at £2s. Jute fait; 6,000 alses have changed hands, common to good common £11

-Welsh quiet at £5 17s. 6d. for rails and bars f. o a Wales. Scotch pig steady at 51s. 9d. a 52s. for mix-numbers on the Clyde. preximo.

sum is in fair request at 49s. a 49s. 6d. for Bombay,
for Calcutta. There are considerable arrivals off the
of Odessa and Taganrog cargoes, of which four have
sold at 45s. upon delivered terms.

seed Carrs in limited demand. New York in bbls.

leyion 40s. 9d. a 41s.; Cochin 43s. a 43s. 3d. for line. 45s. 6d. a 45s. 9d.; s more inquired for; 50,000 bags have changed if Arracan at 8s. 9d.; ordinary and low middling at 9s. a 10s., and Bengal at 9s. 6d. a 12s. for low ing to good white, and 13s. for fine, and afloat 1,230 arracan at 10s. 3d., new conditions, fully insured for condi-

ort.—The quantity taken by government is reported (ge, and mostly Leewards, at about 2s. 2)4d. and her proof gallon. About 400 puncheous have been cately; Demarara 2s. 2d. a 2s. 4d. for middling to od, and 2s. 5d. for fine, and a few Loewards at 2s. of gallon.

s 38s. 3d. for 5 lbs.

Syrces.—Pepper.—Singapore black steady; 1,385 bags sere taken, middling 4)4d. a 43/d. Cloves.—Zanzibar stere easier; 615 bags partly found buyers; good bright 5/d. a 33/d., dark and middling 33/d. a 3/d. Ginger., 400 packages Calicut at public auction fetched 38s. a 88s. or middling bold rather wormy; 110 cases Cochin related 86s. a 88s. for small bright bold, 127s. a 130s. for me.

name lower. 50 tone sold at £20.

LAR is very inactive, and the limited business done seen at a decline of 6d. a ls. Of British West India hids. have been sold. 3,334 bags brown Mauritius mostly sold at 27s. 6d. a 29s. for dark and low mostly sold at 27s. 6d. a 29s. for dark and low may and 34s. a 58s. for low middling ditto, 3,749 bags al were partly realised, good middling yellow Gurh Date 40s. a 40s. 6d., and good to fine yellow grainy s. 6s. a 45s., with superior at 47s. Of 5,900 boxes to affect and brught in 1,000 were taken filterwards.

f. p. a., also for a near port.

Tallow.—St. Petersburg Y. C., 58s. on the spot, and
57s. 9d. for the end of the year.

TEA.—At auction to day, 11,000 pigs China tea and 1,209
Assam were offered for sale; the Assam sold at 2d. a 31.
per lb. in advance, and of the China tea 3,000 found
buyers at about previous market rates. Common Congou,
1s. 5\\\\\\_4d. per lb. cash.

Thy steady. We quote blocks 136s.; bars, 137s.; reBined, 142s. Foreign firm: Banca, 144s. a 145s; Straits,
139s. a 140s.

TUHENINIE.—A few sales have been made of rough

TURESTINE—A few sales have been made of rough at 98, 3d. a 98. 6d. Spirits offer at 35s. 6d. for American in barrels.

in barrels.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.'S CIRCULAR

LAVERGOL, Sept. 30, 1856.

COTTON.—The market opened very quietly this week; but there was a greater appearance of steadiness about it than for some time past. Since Wednesday, the demand has increased, and being almost confined as of late to the "midding" qualities of Orleans, which are very scarce, prices of such are the turn dearer, and other clean sorts are steady. Although the Calcutta advices are unfavorable this mail, a good business is doing in Manchestor for other quarters, and most producers are still heavily under contract. "Middling" Orleans, 7 1-16d.; Mobile, 6%d.; Uplands, 6%d. per ib.

BREADSTUFFS.—The week's arrivals consists of Constitutions.

Uplands, 6%d. per lb.

Branesture.—The week's arrivals consist of 2,243 barrels flour from the States and Canada; 1,321 sacks flour from France, and 5,377 quarters corn from the Mediterranean and Black Sea.

Farmers' deliveries of wheat for the week ending last Saturday were 131,574 quarters, at 41s. 10d., against 135,381 quarters, at 44s. 2d. in the corresponding week of last year.

nat year.

Since Tuesday the best samples of wheat and flour have been in better demand, and at our market to day the sales made were at 2d. to 3d. per cental advance on Franch wheat, and full prices for flour. Indian corn on the spot is a slow sale, but floating cargoes command more attention.

tion.

By an official return the importation of wheat and flour from France for the eight months ending August 31, was no less than 1.081.548 quarters wheat, and 2.490,777 cwts. flour, against 542,590 quarters wheat and 1,196,995 cwts. Sour same period 1865.

The following table of imports, wheat and flour—reducing the flour to its equivalent in wheat—from the United States and France, since 1846, will show their comparative

Qrs. 801,178 ,834,142 296,102 613,601 537,030 911,855	Qrs. 73,774 179,259 320,010 738,833 1,145,145 1,193,438
,834,142 296,102 613,601 537,030	179,259 320,010 738,833 1,145,145 1,193,433
296,102 613,601 637,030	320,010 738,833 1,145,146 1,193,433
296,102 613,601 637,030	788,838 1,145,146 1,193,438
537,030	1,145,148
	1,193,438
911,855	
,231,893	459,418
,582,641	341,444
,152,170	205,874
444,371	51,358
,105,584	29,962
040 288	130,639
098 871	1,283,465
ARROTAL F	1,791,770
l	1,069,288 1,098,871 15,982

BERF.—A fair business doing at full rates for good; inferior has been sold at 60s. per tierce. The stock is 8,758
tierces, against 7,355 last year. Pork is neglected. The
stock, which is mostly inferior, is 15,065 barrels against
none last year. Becon—a slow sale. Lard, only twenty
alve tons sold at last quotations. Tallow, P. Y. C. advanced is., but closes with less excitement. "Butchers'
association," 55s. 6s. Rosin, seady at 4s. 24. to 4s. 3d.
for common. Bark, very little doing. Oil, no whale
here. Winter sperm, £92 to £93. Seeds, half the English
ero of clover is secured, and with good weather for remainder, the total yield will be large. The accounts from
France, Belgium and Germany are very favorable for a
good supply.

good supply.

E. P. SATTERTHWAITE'S CIRCULAR.
LORDON, Sept. 30, 1859.
The market for American securities has been more active during the past week, there being a good demand for the various States stocks and for the best class of rall-road bonds, also for New Tork Contral shares.

Considerable purchases have been made in Blinois shares, causing an advance from 3 to 3 discount.

Construction bonds are rather firmer at 72 to 79.
Consols close 96% a % for money, and \$5% a % for secount.

THE LATEST-MARERTS. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1-Noon. ales of cotton to-day, 8,000 bales ; prices steady. Breadstuffs quiet.

THE NEW REPORM MOVEMENT.

Effect of the New York Reform Agitation at the South and West.

[From the New Orleans Bee, Oct. 7.]

Politics in New Orleans is rather an unsavory dish, but it must be positively delicious in comparison with the horrible fetor of the same article in New York. The Herand of that city characterises both parties as suffering from a vile system of misrale, terrorism and brutality. A grave and serious analysis, says that journal, of the lists of general committees who have hitherto held in their hands the strings of conventions, and who have been virtually invested with the choice of our rulers, and with the power of presenting themselves as the representatives of the State and city at national conventions, would perfectly startle the unsophiniteated among our readers by its terrible developements. It is the exact and literal truth, that graduates from Blackwell's Island and from Sing Sing, pot-house proprietors of the lowest and most degraded description, keepers and owners of the fitthiest dens of disease and prostitution, shoulder-hitters and strikers—the history of whose exploits is to be found in police chronicles of gougings, mainings and other execuble brutalities—open thieves, neckethook snatchers and burglars, are numbered among gradually and successively abandoned much the formula of the formu

MORATY has a superstant of the first and the first and their determination, was published in the first and believes their determination, was published in the first and believes that it will result in an independent organization strong enough to utterly annihilate all opposing factions. It has been the custom in New York, as in other parts of the country, for the democratic party managers to make regular assessments upon the wealthy members of the party to raise money for party purposes. As most of the New York democrats have friends in office, or wanting offices York democrats have friends in office, or wanting offices York democrats have friends in office, or wanting offices.

must inevitably happen in case of the party's it is still the hope and purpose of certain lea democratic party to frighten the people into and to get them, in 1860, to elect to the Presi and to get them, in 1860, to elect to the Presidency some pot-house politician whom the fow wire pullers that may assemble at Charleston shall designate. But it is getting to be a prevalent belief that the people, supposing (a thing not at all likely) that they can so agree amongst themselves at Charleston as to get a candidate, will wholly disappoint them and elect one of their own choosing in 1860. That many of the leaders, especially in New York, are allive to the growing probability of such a result, there can be no question. They see that power is passing from their hands, and the harrowing distress which the prospect produces is truly pitiable.

It is now an opinion quite common in the North, that Douglas, failing to get the nomination at Charleston, will himself run as an independent candidate. This may happen, though we think it more than likely that if Douglas should not be nominated, he will prevent the nomination of any other, and thus be able to take the race as a democratic candidate having the largest number of votes in the Convention.

We still hope to see a candidate before the people run-

of any other, and thus be able to take the race as a democratic candidate having the largest number of votes in the
Convention.

We still hope to see a candidate before the people running upon his own platform, independent of parties and
cliques, and that he will be such a man as the great mass
of the people, North and South, can and will support.
The changes for the election of such a candidate are daily
increasing. The movement in New York is but one of the
indications of a feeling amongst the people favorable to
such a result. In this Stato, we believe, it will be conceded that party ties are constantly weakening, and that
the people are determining amongst themselves to set and
vote, in the future, as their judgments may dictate, and
without reference to any such obligations. We hope to
see an exhibition of this independence in our next election
for Governor. We believe that any nominos the democratic party is likely to put forward can be beaten before
the people if the right man will run, and run as an independent candidate. But it is not our purpose, at present,
to make an argument in regard to Missouri politics, and
we have only mentioned the race for Governor incidentally, intending to have more to say on the subject in a
future number.

future number.

The Sanday Law Cases in Pittsburg.

[From the Philadelphia Lodger, Oct. 13.]

"What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," and the Mayor of Pittsburg, acting on the principle of the equality of the laws, had the coach driver of Chief Jaztice Lowry, of the Supreme Court, arrested for disturbing the "quiet of the Sabath," by driving the family of that distinguished legal functionary to church on Sunday morning. The case was heard on Monday, and yesterday there was to be a decision upon it. The defence is that going to church was a work of necessity and charity under the meaning of the statute. If any victim is to be made to the straightfaced interpretation given to an antiquated and ridiculous law, which deprives claizens of the religious freedom guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States, we do not know a martyr more fit for the sacrifice than the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. It is the Court of which he is the chief which have decided, in spite of the organic law of the land, that Christianity is part of the common law of the State, which of course ignores the constitutional right of every Habrew citizen, and renders him liable to pains and penalties for not observing the customs and observances of other religious persuasions. It has also decided that the Puritan Sabbath is the Christian Sabbath, which is denied by many other Christian seets. Having satisfied themselves in regard to the legal aspects of the case, if was to be expected that the Court would set the example of complying with the law, as interpreted by themselves, and refrain from doing anything on the Sabbath which was not a "work of necessity or charity." Going to church is a necessity to a good Christian, but going in a carriage is not, so long as he has a pair of stout legs to carry him. Therefore the Chief Justice cannot escape on the plea of necessity. Neither was he engaged in a work of charity, for he was driven to the church by a servant, who had to remain on the carriage box watching his horses

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

Ocr. 13.—Passing Counterfeit Coin—The United States us.

Pasquale Patromino.—In this case the prisoner was put on trial for passing two counterfeit half dollars on different occasions. The jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

Ocr. 14.—The United States us. Andrew King.—The defendant was placed on trial charged with larceny at sea, on board the ship Far West. The evidence not being sufficient to sustain the charge the defendant was acquitted.

Arrest of Warren Leland—Is it an Attempt to Levy Black Mail?
[From the Hartford Post, Oct. 12.]
The public had supposed that the Colchester Back case was done with; and though justice tempered with as much mercy as was shown towards Sam. Jones, the defrauding cashier of that begus concern, will have but little tendency to restrain such crimes as his, yet it was believed that the "settlement" effected when he escaped the iron portals at Wethersfield, would be the termination of the whole affair. But the public, it seems, were mis-

become the efficient tool of those actuated by the high motive of pecuniary interest. We have merely done the public justice by placing this case fairly before them. We should have waited the result of Mr. Leland's examina-tion before saying anything concerning the case had there been no attempt to prejudice the people in advance of the trial by an impartial jury, to which every citizen accused of a vriese to entitled to.

Report of the State Assessors.
[From the Albany Argus, Oct. 14.]
Sate[Assessors created under the law of last winter,
pointed by the Governor and Sonate (T. C. Peters,
essee, Thos. Clows, of Rensselser, and Ariel S.
no of Chemung), have made their report "equal-

wo columns will show what canages to the variation have been made by the State Assessors.

The State tax for the present year, including the school tax, will be two and a half mills on the dollar, and the amount for each county will be arrived at by adding to the valuation of the real estate of the county, as now faxed by the State Assessors, the assessed valuation of the personal estate of the county for 1858, and computing the personal estate of the county for 1858, and computing the

Allegany	7,206,248	8,177,035
Broome	7,643,715	6,710,600
Cattaraugus	6,112,405	6,509,00
Cayuga	15,481,352	15,821,22
Chautauque	12,380,162	12,929,15
Chemung	5,129,472 9,284,632	6,075,72
Chenango	5,048,213	9,620.31
Columbia	13,665,430	5,631,11
Cortland	5.922,948	9,999,97 5,278,18
Delaware	6,974,618	7,437,04
Dutchess	23,277,778	21,169,72
Erie	39,830,861	43,249,63
Essex	3,318,169	4,042,21
Franklin	3,750,312	3,972,56
Fulton	8,440,814	3,744,52
Genesee	9,692,072	11,157,67
Greene	7,400,289	6,127,96
Hamilton,	407,955	471,37
Herkimer	7,997,863	8,160,12
Jefferson	12,790,532	13,047,673
Kings	92,687,522	92,688,49
Lewis	4,395,200	3,577,17
Livingston	11,761,222	12,189,37
Madison	8,518,627	9,432,78
Monroe	21,817,714	24,367,16
Montgomery	6,690,008	6,149,89
New York	370,054,782	368,373,94
Niagara	10,824,440	11,775,38
Oneida	22,496,522	13,721,28
Onondaga	24,600,065	24,394,963
Ontario	13,041,820	14,338,69
Orange	18,706,354	19,483,43
Orleans	8,556,389	9,465,82
Oswego	12,307,813	12,983,31
Putnam	9,890,490 6,052,455	9,781,74
	17,428,883	4,094,160
Rensselaer	18,753,163	15,016,570 19,348,450
Richmond	9,235,992	6,944.818
Rockland	4,462,632	4,555,350
Saratoga	9,218,971	9,102,606
Schenectady	4.828,736	4,941,238
Schoharie	6,391,444	5,573,577
Schuyler	3,886,374	4,413,313
Seneca	6,196,964	9,039,357
St. Lawrence	13,762,499	15,065,971
Steuben	11,706,309	12,689,068
Suffolk	10,765,256	8,686,856
Sullivan	8,627,878	3,771,469
Tioga	5,128,589	4,815,114
Tompkins	6,308,944	5,915,617
Ulster	13,085,139	13,027,298
Warren	2,087,269	2,143,650
Washington	12,122,885	12,766,947
Wayne	11,425,700	12,145,024
Westchester	31,374,608	32,925,284
Wyoming	6,877,590	7,652,002
Votas	8 458 SEO	R 995 741

AMERICAN PRIZE FIGHTERS IN CANADA.—Our authorities ought certainly to do something to prevent this country from being made the arens on which all the ruffians of the United States enjoy those brutal sports which they cannot, without interruption, celebrate in their own country. Another pite fight, like that diffusiting exhibition between Heenan and Morrissey, has again been fought at Point Abino on the northern shore of Lake Outario, within the territories of her Majesty, and has been witnessed by the blackguards, who thought they would not be allowed to do so quietly on the American territory. What did the Canadian government and authorities do in the matter? Took fifty cents duty on the stakes and ropes with which the giadiatorial arena was to be fensed in. It seems that the rowdies were not satisfied to enjoy their brutal amusement only. They pitched upon the land of a respectable farmer, probably for the sake of the turf, broke his fences, trampled his crops, abused his family, and stole his hay; no one venturing to interfere with them. This is an indignity which ought to be put a stop to. Every one knew that this flight was to come off at this place, and a company or two of volunteers might certainly have been sent to the spot to prevent the brutal exhibition, instead of levying a toil on the machinery of it.—Mostrea! Herald, Oct. 12. Yates..... 6,458,880 6,825,741

Before Hon. Judge Daly. ACTION FOR SLANDER.

Oct. 14.—August Ferran w. E. R. Funckers.—The par-ties in this case had been partners in business, and it is alleged that the defendant charged the plaintiff with allowing the business to go to ruin, and with abscending with some of the property of the copartnership. Verdict

Our Albany Correspondence.

Albany, Oct. 11, 1859.

The Prospects in the State—Can Mr. Seward Afford to Misk the Chance of the Success of the Know Nothing Toket?—
Rumored Intrigue between Weed and the Repency.

The approaching State election in its bearing upon all

hing State election, in its bearing upon the political organizations of the day, presents some un usual and remarkable features. There never was a tim when all parties were so demoralized and disturbed within

sixty-tw

posed as it is of old hard seen and ano negency centerate, to the exclusion of "siste" candidates.

These stubborn facts are well known to the Sewa managers, and it is very certain that unless some greaters that the series of the series of

well as platform, they would say, we could have carried the State, and they would point to the Morgan vote, polled upon the basis of the "irrepressible conflict" speech, in support of their assertion.

It is well known here, that Mr. Weed has been in close and condential communication with the democratic leaders in Albany and New York, and there is no doubt that he has already opened negotiations for the transfer of a sufficient number of votes from the Seward republicans to the democratic ticket, to secure its success, should there continue to be any fair prospect for the election of the anti-Seward Know Nothing ticket.

In this connection, also, it becomes important to draw public attention to a rumor of an intrigue that is whispered in well informed circles, and that would seem to strengthen the probability of such a transfer of votes by the managers of the Seward clique in the State. If the democratic ticket is elected, the packed delegation to Charleston, it is said, have pledged themselves to support the nomination of an ultra Southern man by the Democratic National Convention, throwing Douglas overboard, and playing their game for Seymour in 1884. The bargain would thus be, Seward in 1860, if the nomination of a prostavery candidate could ensure his election, and Seymour in 1864. The advantage of this arrangement for the Albany politicians can be seen at a glance. Should the ultra Southern nominee of the democraty succeed, they would claim the "spoils" in this State, and urge their support of the pro-slavery candidate in the Charleston Convention as a full expiation of their old time corner-stone heresies. Should Seward be successful in the sectional contest, they would receive a quiet but substantial recompense for their services. And with Seymour in the Seld in 1864, with a fair prospect of success, their great vision of the "spoils" would indeed seem to be near realization.

Despite these intrigues among the leaders, the citizens of the State, who desire to rebuke sectionalism and corruption, have but

Our Nebraska Correspondence. OMANA CITY, N. T., Oct. 3, 1859.
The Nebraska Election—Three Candidates in the Field—
News from the Gold Mines—The Paunee Agent and Ific

Charge—General News, &c.

The nearer we approach the day of election here of a delegate to Congress and a Territorial ticket, the more amusing and interesting become the scenes perfaining thereto. From present appearances the success of the de-mocratic standard bearer, General E. Estabrook, seems

mocratic standard bearer, General E. Estabrook, seems certain. The Territory has been well canvassed by both the rival candidates. In addition to the Congressional campaign, each county elects a full complement of county officers, and the amount of local aspirants would astonish any of your New York ward caucuses.

Since my last week's lotter to the Herald a third candidate—a republican-temperance man—has taken the stump for Congress, with about as much chance of an election as he has of presiding over the editorial department of the Herald.

From the gold mines upon our western borders the news of late comes in quite cheering, notwithstanding the snow is driving the miners in from the mountains. Many are now returning to the States to winter who have evidently succeeded in amassing a comfortable start toward fortunes. Provision of every kind is abundant and its sold at moderate prices, and no prospect of suffering furing the long winter months.

The present Indian Agent for the Pawnees, Judge Gillis seems to have his hands full of business. The Indian have selected as their site for a home the town of Genoa, on the Loupe Fork—quite a prosperous Mormon settlement. The Mormons are compelled to vacatic. Judge G is anxions to locate them farther off on their reservation, but the Indians, prompted by traders, who finding the town of Genoa, near the eastern line of the reservation, and convenient thereby for trafficking with the Indians, by locating on land outside, are urging the Indians to hold on to their present site. As an officer Judge G. is, I think, deservedly popular.

The Missouri river is lower than it has been known for many years, and it is with difficulty that boats now make their trips up as far as this point.

Oblituary.

Information has been received at the State Department in Washington from James Busby, the United States Vice Consul at the Bay of Islands, of the death at that place, on the 28th of May last, of Mr. George R. West, the United States Consul yor New Zealand.

Alleged Murder in the Twenty-second

Another case of death from injuries received in a brawl, brought about by drinking, in a low groggery, in the Twenty-second precinct, was reported yesterday at the police headquarters. The particulars are briefly these: On last Tuesday evening two men named John Scilkins, of 291 West Thirty-sixth street, and William Maynard, re-siding on the corner of Thirty-second street and Eight when some of their friends interfered and separated thom before any great damage was done to either party. This temporary lull in the belligerent operations having been with difficulty effected, Seilkins quitted the groggery and receeded down Forty third street to the corner of Eighth avenue, where he halted for a few minutes, for the parces, it is supposed, of resting himself. While waiting there, with his back leaning against a lamppost, Maynard, it is alleged, suddenly made his appearance in the rear of Seilkins and dealt the latter a powerful blow in the head with his closed fist. Seikins was completely stunned by the violence of the blow, and reciting about for an instant fell heavily to the ground. In a moment, however, he partly recovered and cried out lustily for help. Officers Maher and Heyt, of the Twenty-second precinct, hearing the noise and outery ran up to the scene of the affray, and found Seilkins lying on the ground leeding profusely in the head. They immediately arrested Maynard and conveyed the wounded man to No. 322 West Forty-third street. The next morning the prisoner was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court for examination, but no person appearing against him he was (singularly enough) discharged without any further ado by the premising Justice.

On last Thursday afternoon, however, Seilkins expired, and Captain Coulter learning the fact immediately despatched officers in search of Maynard, who was found anug at home in his residence at the corner of Thirty-second ward station house to await the action of the Coroner.

A singular story is told by the mother of the deceased, which may or may not have some connection with the Twenty-second ward station house to await the action of the Coroner.

A singular story is told by the mother of the deceased, which may or may not have some connection with the Twenty-second ward station house to await the action of the Coroner, and that a successful conspiracy was planned to entrap the deceased into a marriage with one of the unfortunate in

A Novm Swindling Operation.—A good looking man, named John Ridabook, was arrested yesterday, on the complaint of Ray B. Easterbrooks, of 511 Broadway, and Jas. P. Demy, bookkeeper of Grover & Baker's sewing machine establishment, who charged him with collecting money under false pretences. The accused, it appears, called upon the complainants, and, presenting a subscrip-

pears, became excited at the "sass" of Sarah, and seizing a chair, struck her a desperate blow on the head, from which it is feared she will die, as the physicians at the New York Hospital, whither she was brought, représent her as being in a very precarious condition. Everett was taken into custody yesterday by officer Mathews, of the First precinct, and brought before Justice Connolly, who committed him for examination.

Resume 18 was New 1.

COUNTEMPERS.—Last evening counterfeit fives on the Merchanis' Bank of New Haven made their appearance. Two were puceed on Broadway

Brooklyn City News.

Danages for Injuries Sustained by a Collision on the River.—On the evening of the 7th of September, 1858, a collision occurred on the East river, between the boats Oncota and George Washington, belonging respectively to the Brooklyn Ferry Company and the Williamsburg Ferry Company, by which Mr. James W. Vanderhoof sustained injuries of a serious character. An action for damages was brought against the companies by the injured party, and was tried in the Brooklyn City Court this week. It appeared that Vanderhoof was sitting in the gentlemen's cabin of the Oncota, near the wheel house, engaged in reading a paper. He saw passengers running forward but paid no attention. Presently the side of the cabin was knocked in and he was jammed between the broken boards and the wheel house, in which position he remained sometime before he could be extricated. One of his arms was broken, and he was also otherwise badly bruised. He had just obtained a situation on the Hudson River Rail-rand as hakeamen, but in consequence of these injuries had just obtained a situation on the Hudson River Rail-road as brakesman, but in consequence of these injuries was unable to assume his duties. The charge against the companies was negligence on the part of their employes, and it appeared by the evidence that one of the boats gave the usual signal for the other to sheer to the right, which was not heeded, and the result was that the bow of the George Washington staved in the cabie of the Oneota. It was also shown that the ghight was clear, and vessels could be seen at a considerable distance on the river. The case was given to the jury yesterday after-noon, who rendered a verdict of \$900 damages for plain-tiff. The amount of damages claimed was \$6,000.

Williamsburg City News.

DEMOCRATIC JUDICIARY CONVENTION.—Yesterday after-noon the delegates to the Democratic Convention to nominate Justices of the Peace, met at Washington Hall, E. D. William S. Leach, of the Fourth ward, was elected chair-William S. Leach, of the Fourth ward, was elected chairman. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Justice of the Third district, and on the second ballot Edward B. Cadley was nominated, receiving 31 votes, John H. McCormick 14, and James Lynan 12. For Justice of the Peace of the Fourth district, John H. Calohan was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 33 votes, and George L. Fox 23. For Justice of the Peace of the Fifth district, H. D. Birdsall received the nomination on the second ballot, receiving 31 votes, Stephen Ryder 6, and Dennis Fiannery 20. The Convention then adjourned.

WILLIAMSUCKG DISPENSARY.—During the month of September 832 patients were treated at the Williamshurg

tember 832 patients were treated at the Williamsburg Dispensary. Of these, 111 were males and 211 females. Number of prescriptions dispensed, 895. Of the cases treated were: injuries 81, nervous 17, skin 15, head 3, abdomen 79, eye and ear 12, fevers 79, abscess 9, heart, lungs and throat 81, minor surgery 51, rheumatism 12.

treated wave: injuries SI, nervous 17, skin 15, head 3, abdomen 79, eye and ear 12, fevers 79, abscess 9, heart, lungs and throat 51, minor surgery 51, rheumatism 12.

Arrival in the Lakes of the Schooner Gold Hunter from Scotland.

(From the Oswego (N. Y.) Times, Oct 8.]

This Al vessel arrived at this port from Montreal on Saturday night, with a partial load of salt, and is now completing her cargo with pig iron and will sail for Chicago.

The vessel sailed from Quebec for Cork June 5, with a mixed cargo, and after reaching the latter place discharged cargo and sailed from Ardrossan, Scotland, where a cargo of coal was taken in for Montreal. At 11 A. M. July 30, she sailed from Ardrossan, under command of Captain Henry Durand. He was navigator on the run from Quebec to Cork, and captain and navigator on the run from Quebec to Cork, and captain and navigator on the run from Quebec to Cork, and captain and navigator on the run from Quebec to Cork, and captain and navigator on the run from Quebec to Cork, and captain and navigator on the run from Quebec to Cork, and captain and navigator on the run from Quebec to Cork, and captain and navigator on the run from Quebec to Cork, and captain and navigator on the run from Quebec to Cork, and captain and navigator on the run from Quebec to Cork, and captain and navigator on the run back. On the 3ist she made Ratchlin Light, with a heavy gale plowing and beavy rain bearing furiously. On Monday, August 29, in lat 49 40, ion 45 30, the first ice was seen, and from that time till in the Straits of Belleisle large bergs were encountered. On the 3d of September Cape Ball was made; run through the Straits of Belleisle large bergs were encountered. On the 3d of September Cape Ball was made; run through the Straits of Belleisle, a heavy gale blowing and beavy rain beating furiously. On the 10th a pilot was taken on board off Magdelin rive. On the 18th off Island of Bic, 180 miles below Quebec, in company with the schooner Vaieria of Cleveland, the two vessels having sailed fro

THE APPLE CROP.—This valuable crop is excel-lent in New York, but in New England the high winds blew off much of the fruit. Improvements in the apple are as great as those in the pear. The King of Tompkins county apple, for beauty, takes the prize.

Action Against the Police Commissioners for Detention of Property. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Hon. Judge Hilton.
Oct. 14.—Peter Hefferman vs. The Board of Police Com Defore Hon. Judge Hilton.

Oct. 14.—Peter Hefferman v. The Board of Police Commissioners.—This is an action to recover the value of a quantity of articles of jewelry, estimated at \$300. It appears that the goods were seized by a police officer in a pawabroker's office in Varick street in October, 1566, on suspicion of being stolen property. Mr. Warren, the property clerk, proved that the plaintiff at the time denied the ownership of the goods. Mr. Hall, for the Commissioners, contended that they were not properly made defendants in the action, and that the goods were seized by an officer in the discharge of his duty under the rules of their Board, that they were lodged with the property clerk in pursuance of the same regulations. Counsel therefore moved for a nonsuit. Mr. C. Spencer opposed the motion which was denied.

The Court held that the defendants did not justify the taking of the property under any process of law, either against it or the person from whose custody it was taken; and the answer admits that it came into the possession of their property clerk under certain rules and regulations adopted by them. They therefore must stand in the position as asserting the right to retain property retained by another, and whether they may do this as against the plaintiff must be submitted to the jury unfer proper instructions from the Court. If the plaintiff in the opinion of the jury, has shown binnself to be the owner of this property, and that it is unjustly detained from him by the defendants, or by any of their subordinates acting under their rules and general regulations, the jury will be justified in finding for the plaintiff.

Verdict for the plaintiff for the value of the property. Mr. Hall gave notice that he would move for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was not justified by the evidence.

United States Circuit Court. Before Hon. Judge Nelson, Chief Justice, &c. DECISIONS ON APPEAL.

ivered in cases on appeal from the District Judges

The suit in this case was brought by the government on a bond executed by the defendant on the 14th of December, 1855, with a penalty of \$2,300 conditioned for the payment of \$1,137 15 in several instalments. The defence set up is that the bond was given for an antecedent debt, the payment of which was secured by three several bonds, dated in the year 1832 (the month not given), and executed by McKewan, one of the defendants, and one Wm. G. Marshall; one was given for duties at the Ous-

had been made of the debt; in the mean time that the defendants executed the second bond without a knowledge of this defence to the claim, and in gnorance of their rights, and that they were advised by the agent of the plaintiff that there was no defence to the demand. The Judge at the Circuit Court overruled this defence and directed a vertict for the plaintiff, and it required no argument or authority to show that this rolling was correct. New trial denied.

E. B. Crocker and others at Heman J. Redfield.—This suit is brought in this case to recover the amount of duty paid under profest (1) on a shipment of Chinese coin, and (2) shipment of jute in 1854 5. First, the coin shipped was one thousrad boxes, which is described in the invoices 'copper cash.' It appears from the evidence in the case that this description of coin at the time of the importation from China passed in that country by count as money, and was known by the designation of 'copper cash'—the only coin in China. That the pleece were composed of sixty per cent to seventy per cent copper, and thirty per cent to forty per cent of lead or nickel. The plaintiffs claim that the article is entitled to be imported into the country free of duty under schedule (1) of the Tariff act of 1845, within the words "coins, gold, silver and copper." The Collector claims that it falls under the description in schedule be imported into the country free of duty under schedule (1) of the Tariff act of 1846, within the words "coins, gold, silver and copper." The Collector claims that it falls under the description in schedule (H) "copper when old and fit only to be new manufactured" and chargeable with a duty of five per cent. The purposes for which the coin was imported in nowhere stated in the case. Some light, we thought, might be thrown upon the question if evidence had been given on this point; for we are inclined to think that the clause in the free list had reference to coins that were imported into the country for circulation as money; and inasmuch as no such purposes appears in respect to the coin in question, and no inference can be drawn to this effect from the description or designation of the article, the better opinion is that it has been properly arranged under schedule (H) within the terms above referred to. At least, in our view of the clause in the free list, we are of opinion that the article in question cannot be brought within it without at first proving that it was imported to be used as part of the currency of this country, or that it is or was at the time of the importation a part of such currency. Second. As it respects the excess of duty claimed to be received upon the shipment of jute, it is a sufficient answer to say that the protest is defective. It appears on the face of it that the money was paid, and in the hands of the Collector before it was made against the payment of the duty and penalty. There is no date to it, but the inference is unavoidable from the facts stated. Indeed, a balance is still in the hands of the Collector of \$92.85. It is said the money was only decent and the such as a security for the navment.

fendant.

Enoch Reigs and others w. Heman J. Redfield.—This it ion is brought by the importers to recover an excess duties paid under protest. The goods were imported frechins. No question has been made upon the invoice val at the port of shipment; the objections are confined to tadditional charges made at the Centern House thereby. additional charges made at the Custom Hous creasing the dutable value. The first is, per cent was added to the charge for commiss making them two and a half per cent, who rate is only two per cent. The proof in th per cent was added to the charge for commission at China, making them two and a half per cent, when the usual rate is only two per cent. The proof in the case is full that two per cent only was charged, and that it is the usual rate of commission. It was an error, therefore, in adding the half per cent. It is objected that the Collector erred in striking from the invoice two per cent discount from the invoice value, which discount is made to the purchaser of the goods, as this abatement in the price is generally made according to the usage of the trade in China. The answer to this objection is that the market value at one port of exportation is the criterion to govern the officers at the customs; and any discounts that may be made to the parties purchasing are not to be taken into account. These discounts may, and often do depend upon the particular terms of that purchase. There are cases which have heretofore been before the Court, in which it appeared that the trade in the foreign country had agreed upon a rate of prices for certain classes of goods, and, as the price subsequently fluctuated, made a discount, if the price fell below, or an addition if it rose above the standard as a mode of fixing the market value at the time. The Court held, that an arbitrary rejection of the discount under the circumstances stated at the catoms in ascertaining the dutiable value was erroneous. But the present case is altogether a different one, and not governed by the principle of that class of cases. Third,—An addition was made by the appraisers to the invoice value as a charge for expert duty at the port of shipment which as is shown in the case had no existence. This duty when not found in the invoice is paid by the seller of the goods to the government, and enters into the invoice value of the growth was an error. If the appraisers regarded the invoice is and to find the invoice value was ustained by an appraisement; and that the addition of the export charges was made upon the idea that the invoice value of the goods t

Superior Court.

Before Hon. Judge Slosson.

Oct. 14.—The Allaire Works vs. Horace Greeley.—The
defendant in this case was in Court to-day, looking very defendant in this case was in Court to-day, looking very much bewildered. He was dressed in the old style, and moved about like one completely out of his element. The plaintiffs allege that they performed certain work for the Galway Steamship Company, amounting to \$1,000, for, which they had not been paid, and could obtain no satisfaction. They therefore brought this suit against the defendant as a stockholder, and alleged that at the time the work was done Mr. Greeley owned ten shares in the company. The defendant in his answer danies being a shareholder in the concern, or that he had owned any at the time the work was done. The case was called on, but as the plaintiffs were not ready it was postponed to Tuesday next.

Coroners' Inquests. DEATH FROM A FAIL.—Frederick Done, five years of age, fell from the roof of the house 123 Loonard street, while incantiously playing. He died at the New York Hospital yesterday, where an inquest was held by Octoner Jackman, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

MAN KILID ON HARLEN RAILROAD.—An inquest was

Man Killed on Harlem Railhoad.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon on the body of John Thomas, fireman on the Harlem railroad, who was killed on Thursday morning near Mott Haven. While greasing the cylinder of the engine, the car being in motion, he accidentally fell across the track and was struck in the breast by one of the wheels. The car was instantly stopped, but the injuries the unfortunate man received were of such a character that he died in a few hours after. A verdiet of accidental death was rendered.

RUN OVER AND KILED.—Coroner Jackman beld an inquest yesterday on the body of an aged maiden lady named Dinah Neill, who arrived in this city the day before in company with her neize. About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the deceased was crossing Broadway near the Sevens House, when she fell, and the wheel of an omnibus, passing at the time, struck her in the head, killing her almost instantly. The driver was arrested, but the jury finding a verdict of accidental death, the Coroner thought property of discharge him.